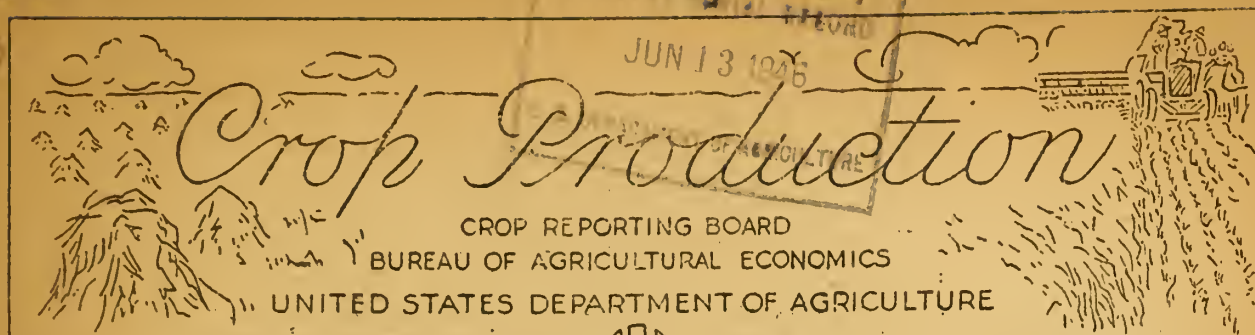


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Reloaso: June 10, 1946

B.A.E.

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JUNE 1, 1946

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (in thousands)		
	Aver-		Indi-	Average		Indicated
	age		cated			
	: 1935-: 1945	: June 1,:	: 1935-44	: 1945	: June 1,:	: 1946
	: 44	: 1946				
Winter wheat.....bu.	15.9	17.6	16.9	618,019	823,177	774,588
Rye....."	12.2	13.3	11.7	42,356	26,354	20,759
CONDITION JUNE 1						
Percent						
All spring wheat....bu.	81	84	79	225,673	299,966	1/ 250,921
Durum.....	81	83	80	--	--	--
Other spring.....	81	85	78	--	--	--
Oats.....bu.	81	82	85	1,129,441	1,547,663	1/ 1,492,783
Barley....."	81	82	79	289,598	263,961	1/ 230,559
Hay, all.....	80	84	84	--	--	--
Hay, all tame.....	81	85	84	--	--	--
Hay, wild.....	78	81	78	--	--	--
Hay, clover & timothy	81	86	86	--	--	--
Hay, alfalfa.....	84	86	83	--	--	--
Pasture.....	81	84	85	--	--	--
Early potatoes 2/...	75	80	86	--	--	--

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1

CROP	Average 1935 - 44		1945		1946	
	Percent	3/ 1,000 bu.	Percent	3/ 1,000 bu.	Percent	3/ 1,000 bu.
Barley.....	18.2	52,644	21.9	60,957	17.3	45,594
Rye.....	26.0	11,292	15.9	4,046	6.7	1,763

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ 19 States.

3/ Percent of previous year's crop.

Release:
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CROP PRODUCTION, JUNE 1, 1946
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average 1935-44	1944	1945	Indicated June 1, 1946
Peaches.....bu.	1/59,938	1/75,963	1/81,564	81,065
Pears....."	1/29,002	1/31,956	1/34,011	32,573
Cherries (12 States)..ton	1/ 160	1/ 202	1/ 148	180
Apricots (3 States).."	1/ 236	355	1/ 194	329
	Average 1934-43	1943	1944	Indicated 1945
CITRUS FRUITS 2/:				
Oranges & Tangerines.box	76,505	106,651	113,210	104,110
Grapefruit....."	37,000	56,090	52,180	63,350
Lemons....."	11,339	11,050	12,550	13,400

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1935-44	1945	1946	Average 1935-44	1945	1946
	Million pounds			Millions		
April.....	9,409	10,733	10,540	5,445	6,677	6,721
May.....	11,149	12,448	12,301	5,223	6,311	6,216
Jan. - May Incl.....	44,962	50,524	49,544	21,914	28,509	28,801

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

2/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown.

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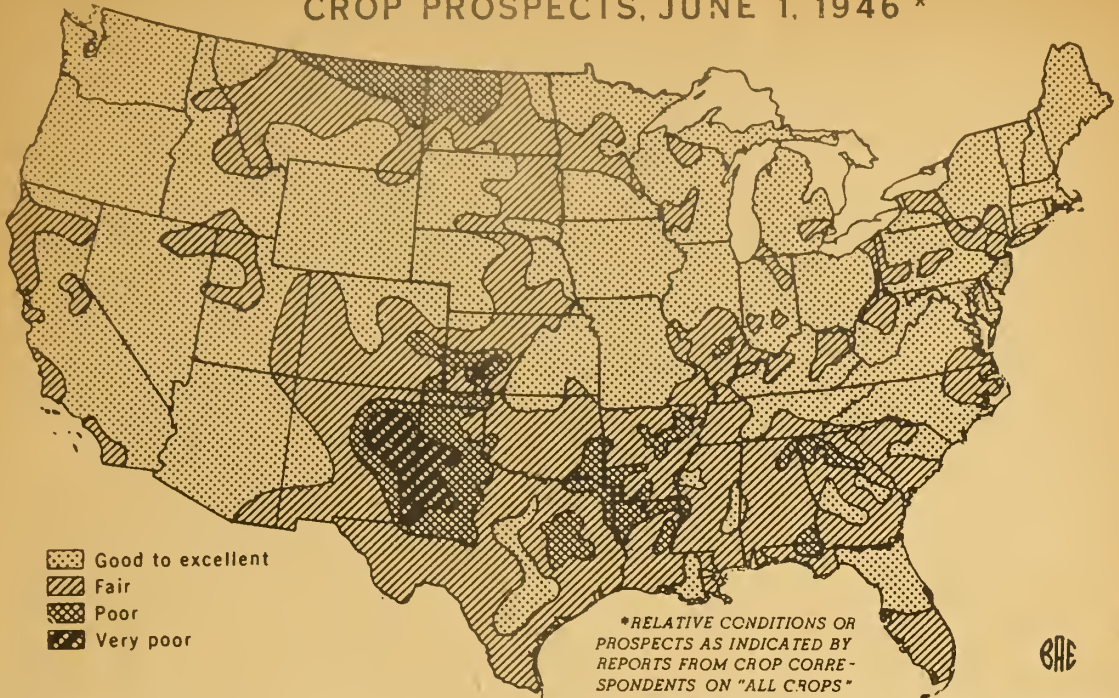
William F. Callander

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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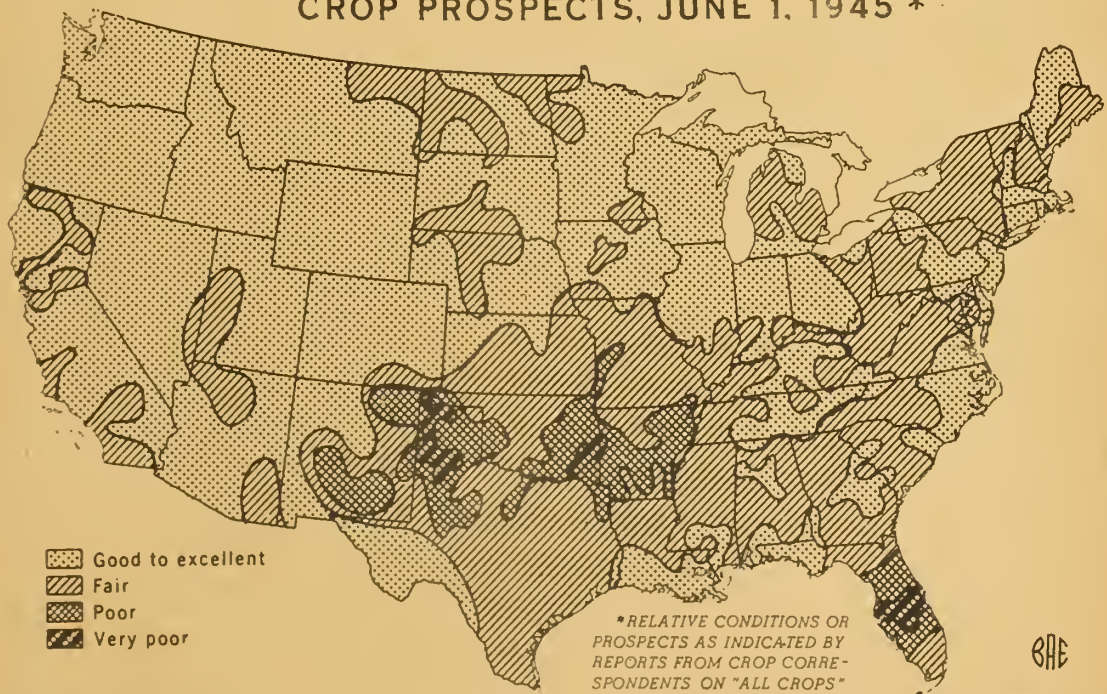
CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1946 *



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

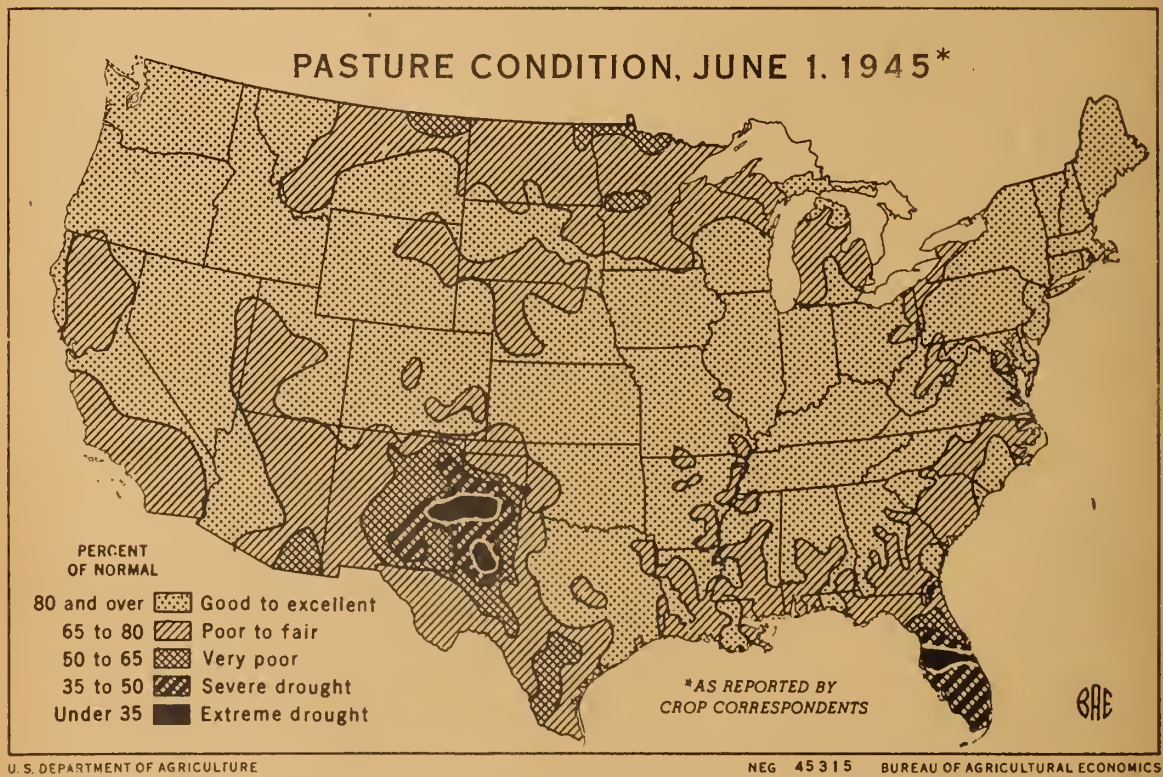
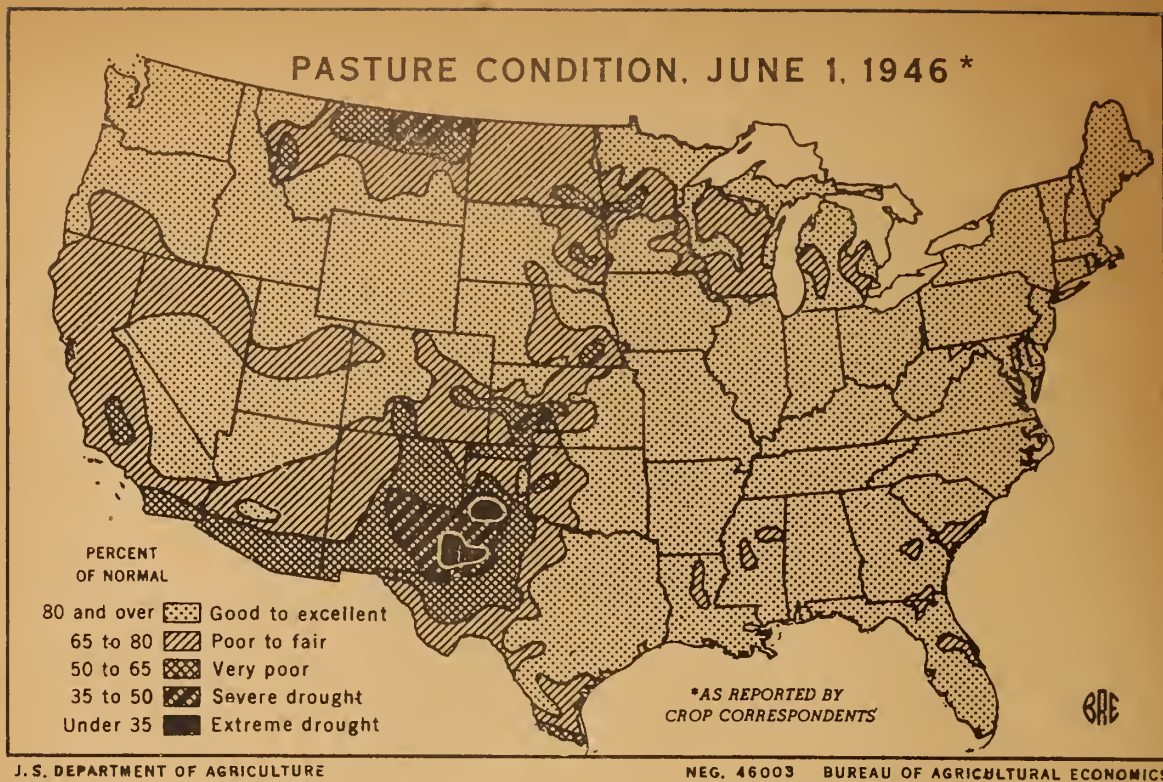
NEG. 46004 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP PROSPECTS, JUNE 1, 1945 *



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45316 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1946BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.
June 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1946

Winter wheat prospects improved during May and, with a fairly large production of spring wheat coming along, the third consecutive billion-bushel wheat crop and third largest total production of wheat on record is indicated. Now wheat is already moving to market from the southern areas. The progress of most other crops has been relatively slow, but as of June 1 prospects continued mostly satisfactory. Weather handicaps in May have done much to offset the good start obtained earlier but farmers apparently still will be able to plant the acreage they had planned, perhaps exceed it for certain crops. Spring plantings are at least up to the usual schedule, even for corn, though wet weather in the eastern Corn Belt and South during May was a handicap. The total volume of production is expected to rank well up with that of the past four years. Moisture supplies are adequate with few exceptions, and crops should respond generously to the usual warmth and sunshine of June.

Freezing temperatures in West North Central States about May 10 to 13 checked growing spring crops and damaged alfalfa and fruits. However, spring grains, for the most part, recovered from the freeze with little apparent effect other than some thinning of stands and a set-back that offset to a large degree the early start gained in April. Peach production in the Midwest was severely reduced, but the total national crop nevertheless will be near-record. Fields in the South from eastern Oklahoma and Texas to the Atlantic were water-logged by frequent and heavy rains, delaying soil preparation and the planting and cultivation of late crops. A threatened drought in the Pacific Northwest was broken by good rains the last week of May. Scattered rains in the Great Plains area were not all that was desired, but benefited winter wheat and spring sown crops. Dry weather persisted in much of the Southwest.

May was rather generally a cool, wet month. In North Atlantic States, the first half was favorable for progress of work, but in the latter half of May

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rains interfered with plowing, planting and cultivation of fields and with spraying schedules. May temperatures in North Central States ranged from below freezing to summer heat averaging several degrees below normal. In parts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, rains were frequent, delaying planting of corn and soybeans. In most other States of the area, farm work progressed rapidly with little interference until the last week of May when heavy rainfall occurred. For the month rainfall was about normal. Wisconsin needed more rain, with adjacent areas somewhat dry. Frequent rains in South Atlantic and South Central States seriously hampered efforts to plant late crops, cultivate row crops and harvest grains. By June 1, a few fields were not even plowed. Pacific Coast temperatures were above normal. Rains late in May broke the drought in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and northern California. In other western States temperatures averaged below normal. The drought persisted in New Mexico and Arizona, southern California and some adjacent areas, but northern parts of the West are now well supplied with moisture.

Progress of crops was as varied as the May weather. In the North Atlantic States winter grains were heading, spring grains and hay developed well, and most of the potatoes were planted. Some corn had been planted early, but the remainder of the planting was delayed by rains. In most of the South Atlantic and South Central States excessive rains resulted in rank growth of grains, hay and pastures, and in favorable development of fruits and some truck crops. On the other hand, some deterioration of grains and truck crops occurred in the Gulf States. Fields were grassy and could not be cultivated, threatening stands of cotton and corn. Planting of some acreage of row crops, such as corn, cotton, soybeans, peanuts and sorghums had not been possible and planting of rice in Arkansas was delayed. In western Oklahoma and Texas, rains were much lighter and were beneficial.

The greatest variation in crop progress occurred in the North Central States. In southern parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois almost continuous rainy and cloudy weather delayed field work, especially planting of corn and soybeans. Although fields had been prepared well before usual dates, planting progress was no better than usual. Many clover fields were severely affected by disease fostered by the wet weather. In most other parts of the region, corn was mostly planted and soybean planting was well advanced. In Wisconsin, dry weather permitted rapid progress of work, but hay and pastures were short and grains needed rain. In much of the West North Central area, freezing temperatures in the second week of May nipped many early-sown fields of flax and sugar beets necessitating some replanting. Most spring grains had been seeded well ahead of usual dates, but many fields were frozen back, so that upon recovery they were no further advanced than usual and some stands were thinned. Winter wheat apparently was affected only in small areas where heads were at the blooming stage at the time of the frost, but damage to ryegrass was more widespread. The first cutting of alfalfa in the freeze area was light, especially in low spots in fields, but new growth will insure later cuttings. Potato growth was apparently only delayed. Therefore, the chief effect of the freeze thus far appears to have been to offset the advanced progress of crops in the area leaving them at about the usual stage of progress on June 1. Much the same effect resulted from freezing temperatures in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Crops were much improved in Pacific Coast States as the drought was broken there, though spring grains were short. Harvesting of grains and flax has begun in California, where the rain was too late to help much of the dry-land grain.

Milk production continued at near-record volume, as the heaviest production per cow for May nearly offset the decline in milk cow numbers from

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the high level of the war years. Favorable spring weather, early and lush feed from pastures and generous feeding of concentrates for the country as a whole contributed to the record flow of milk per cow. Egg production, similarly was at a high level. During May, hens laid at a record rate, though the total number of layers is smaller than last year. In the Pacific Northwest, heavy culling and complete liquidation of some commercial flocks has followed the difficulty in obtaining poultry feed. Range livestock were in good condition, except in the dry Southwest, where forced movement of cattle due to lack of range feed continues. Range calf and lamb crops are very good. Condition of range feed as a whole was below average, but some improvement is expected following rains in late May and early June. Farm pastures were furnishing abundant green feed generally, except in the Southwest, with pasture condition reported relatively high.

The total 1946 output still depends upon the outturn of several spring-sown crops for which it is too early to make specific estimates. Conditions now tend to favor relatively high yields for these crops, however, and apparently most of the intended acreages will be planted. The acreage of corn may exceed intentions in the high yielding Corn Belt, while intentions may not be realized in the South. Progress of corn planting was at least average in the Corn Belt and the country as a whole, and in the western Corn Belt cultivation was well under way. Tame hay condition is slightly below a year ago, but the tonnage is not expected to reach the level of recent years. The carry-over of old hay however, is large. With a large acreage and an increased proportion of improved varieties, oats are likely to approach closely the production record set last year. Barley, planted on a comparatively small acreage, is expected to produce a relatively short crop. Frost damage to both oats and barley and to spring wheat is not regarded as serious, though some stands were thinned. Rye prospects declined during May.

Fruits came through the critical freeze period of May with much less damage than had been feared earlier when these crops were still vulnerable. Total fruit production other than citrus is expected to be slightly above average and probably 10 percent above last year. The crop of peaches will almost reach last year's record, with pears, grapes and prunes each below last year, but still above average. Cherries, plums, apricots, figs, avocados, olives, cranberries, and dates all are larger crops than either last year or average. Present conditions point to a commercial apple crop somewhat below average. In the Northeastern States, fruit prospects are more favorable than last year, despite frost damage. In the Central States conditions are extremely variable with fruit crops as a whole probably below average. In the West, prospects as a whole are very good, although some fruit areas of Colorado and Utah sustained heavy freeze or hail damage. Prospects for the 1946-47 citrus crops are uniformly favorable.

Harvest of the late spring potato crop was delayed by excessive rains which caused some deterioration in a few Southern States. However, the largest commercial early potato crop of record is indicated. Truck crops, particularly onions, tomatoes, melons and others in the South, were severely damaged by excessive rains during May, but the total tonnage of spring truck crops is still an eight larger than the record set in 1945 and 40 percent above average. With about half of the summer truck crops now estimated, it appears that production of these crops will be a fifth larger than last year. Cantaloups, green peppers, onions, watermelons and celery show marked increases. In addition, vegetables for processing, such as green lima beans, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles, green peas and tomatoes are being grown on larger acreages than last year, more than offsetting declines in snap beans, beets and kraut cabbage.

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CORN: Planting of corn was delayed in many areas by frequent rains during the latter part of May. These areas, embracing about 45 percent of the 1946 intended corn acreage included all of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and South Central States, most of Ohio, and the southern sections of Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Earlier planted corn here is weedy, owing to wet soil conditions which kept cultivators out of the fields. Progress in planting is up to average in Iowa, in the principal corn areas in Illinois and Indiana, and in Michigan, Minnesota, the Dakotas and in Kansas.

By June 1, Iowa corn planting was about 95 percent completed, with stands average or better. Illinois plantings were about 75 percent completed, with rapid progress being made on the remainder. In Minnesota, South Dakota and Kansas planting was practically finished, with stands average or better, except in Minnesota where considerable replanting will be necessary. Planting was well advanced in northern Indiana but in the southern part some sections had as little as 5 percent of the intended acreage planted. About 80 percent of the Michigan corn acreage was planted and in Missouri 85 percent was finished by June 1. On that date last year, Missouri had only 25 percent of the planting done. Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey enjoyed favorable planting weather around mid-May, but this was followed by heavy rains with floods in Pennsylvania and New York. In all of the States south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, a considerable acreage was still to be planted and early plantings were badly in need of cultivation. This was the situation also in Arkansas, Louisiana, eastern Oklahoma, and Texas. Alabama reported serious leaching of fertilizer.

Progress of planting in the heart of the Corn Belt, gives some evidence that acreage may be increased over earlier intentions. The bulk of the seed is already in the ground in other areas. In the Middle Atlantic and Southern States the June 1 condition is generally higher than a year ago except in a group of 6 States extending from North Carolina to Louisiana. In south Texas, corn is nearing maturity and in southern Oklahoma it is in tassel.

WHEAT: With harvesting of the 1946 wheat crop now underway in Southern Areas, winter wheat production is estimated at 774,588,000 bushels. This is an increase of about 32 million bushels from production indicated a month ago. Although, at the level now indicated, 1946 winter wheat production would be about 3 percent below last year's crop of 823 million bushels, it still would be the third largest of record - the other larger crop being in 1931.

The moisture situation was, in general, more favorable for winter wheat by the end of May than it was a month earlier. Intermittent rains during early May benefited most portions of the Great Plains States. This relief did not come to the driest area - southwestern Kansas, the Texas-Oklahoma panhandle and New Mexico - until the middle of the month, with portions of northwestern Texas receiving little or no rainfall. In spite of the fact that the rains which occurred in the southwest during May were insufficient and came too late to be of the most benefit over much of the area, the yields indicated on June 1 are greatly improved over a month earlier. Below normal May temperatures and the absence of hot winds, permitted the development of well filled heads and grain of heavy test weight. Only light rainfall occurred in north central Kansas, south central and central Nebraska and prospective yields there are quite low.

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Conditions are varied in the States east of the Great Plains. Late May rainfall was abundant in most of the area with no ill effects so far, excepting in Kentucky, Tennessee and the South Central States where yield prospects declined due to heavy rains. In the northeastern and Atlantic Coast States higher yields are indicated than on May 1. Locally serious Hessian fly injury has occurred in southern Illinois, portions of Kentucky and Missouri, and south-eastern Kansas. Otherwise a minimum of rust or insect damage is in evidence to date. The damage from frosts and freezing during early May is expected to be light. Winter wheat in Washington suffered from high temperatures and hot winds during May, but this situation was relieved by timely rains at the end of the month. Elsewhere in the northern Pacific Coast area late May rains relieved the earlier moisture shortage.

An all spring wheat production of 250,921,000 bushels is indicated by the March prospective acreage and June 1 conditions. Although this year's expected crop is substantially above the ten-year (1935-44) average, it is the smallest production since 1940. Last year the production of all spring wheat was 300 million bushels. Spring wheat was seeded under very favorable conditions this year. Seeding was completed earlier than usual, and moisture conditions were generally satisfactory for germination. This favorable early situation, however, was followed by unseasonable warmth and high winds in April which greatly reduced soil moisture, then came cold spells and a rather severe freeze in early May with continued insufficient moisture. Growth was retarded, stands thinned somewhat and plants browned where freezing temperatures occurred. The indicated yields are substantially lower than last year's high yields in nearly all States.

The indicated production of all wheat is 1,025,509,000 bushels, the third consecutive billion bushel crop, but lower than in either 1944 or 1945, when production was 1,072,177,000 bushels and 1,123,143,000 bushels, respectively. The 10-year (1935-44) average production is 844 million bushels.

OATS: The second largest oats crop of record is in prospect for this year. The June 1 forecast is 1,492,783,000 bushels. This would be over 3 percent below the record crop harvested in 1945, but 32 percent above the 1935-44 average of about 1,129 million bushels.

Most of the acreage was seeded unusually early this spring. Germination and early growth were generally satisfactory but dry conditions in April and early May retarded development and reduced stands in some areas. Freezing weather during the period May 9 to 13 resulted in some setbacks in several North Central and Western States. In these areas increased supplies of moisture and warmer temperatures during the remainder of May brought rapid recovery, however, and by June 1 yield prospects were very promising. In contrast, much of the South received excessive rain and some damage occurred in several areas where harvest of fall-sown oats was underway or soon to begin.

An increased acreage was sown this spring to varieties resistant to rust and disease. In the major oats producing States of the north central region over four-fifths of the acreage was sown with the improved varieties, compared with nearly three-fourths last year. Significant increases in the use of the newer varieties occurred in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, South Dakota and Nebraska.

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BARLEY: The indicated 1946 barley crop totals 230,559,000 bushels on the basis of June 1 conditions. This production would be the smallest since 1937. The indicated crop is about 13 percent less than the short crop of 264 million bushels produced in 1945 and 20 percent below the 10-year average of 290 million bushels. Despite adverse weather in many producing States, the indicated yield of 20 bushels per planted acre for the country as a whole is slightly above the 10-year average of 19.2 bushels, but well below the 23.1 bushels per acre produced in 1945. The spring season was generally favorable for planting spring barley and most farmers were able to plant their full intended acreage -- slightly more than last year.

Barley shows a wide range of development. In the Northern States from Montana to Minnesota there was some reseeding as late as June 1, on account of damage caused by heavy froozes during early May. However, reseeding was necessary only in scattered areas. Above average yields are expected in all of the North Central States except Illinois. A large proportion of the crop in Illinois is winter barley and too much rain during May tended to reduce yield prospects, especially in the southern counties. North Dakota and South Dakota have good prospects, despite froozes in May that caused some damage to the early seeded crop. Yields here are expected to be above average but below the very high yields of last year. Harvesting is under way in the southern and southwestern States. In most of these States, yields are about average or above, but dry weather caused considerable damage in Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico and yields are below average. In California, harvesting has started in the main producing areas and will soon be general. Yields are below both last year and below average because of dry weather this spring in dry-land barley areas.

BARLEY STOCKS: Farm stocks of barley on June 1 totalled 45,594,000 bushels, the smallest for the date since 1938. This total is about one-fourth less than a year earlier and about one-eighth less than the 10-year June 1 average of 52,644,000 bushels. The current low farm stocks were to be expected, as April 1 farm stocks were at a low level. The low level of June 1 stocks results primarily from the relatively small production of the last two years and from the heavy demands for all food and food grains.

Disappearance of barley since April 1 has not been unusually heavy, amounting to 24,715,000 bushels compared with 23,913,000 bushels during the corresponding period last year. Nearly two-thirds of current farm stocks are concentrated in the four States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota, with 14,515,000 bushels or 32 percent in North Dakota alone. About 23 percent of the June 1 stocks were in the western States, with Montana and Colorado having more than half of the regional total.

RYE: Rye production in 1946 is forecast at 20,759,000 bushels on the basis of June 1 crop prospects. This estimate is nearly 3 percent below the May 1 estimate of 21,373,000 bushels. This year's indicated crop is less than half the 1935-44 average production of 42,356,000 bushels and is 21 percent below last year's production of 26,354,000 bushels. The yield per harvested acre is now estimated at 11.7 bushels, compared with 12.0 bushels a month ago, 13.3 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 12.2 bushels. The indicated acreage for harvest is the smallest in 65 years and if current yield prospects materialize, the 1946 crop will be the smallest since 1881, except in 1933 and 1934.

Prospects in the North Central States remained unchanged from a month ago, except in Minnesota and North Dakota where freezing temperatures in early May caused some deterioration. Indicated production in the Western States declined somewhat because of dryness in some areas and a combination of dryness and low temperatures in others. In the remaining rye areas, prospects improved somewhat but not enough to offset decreases in Minnesota, North Dakota and in most western States.

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RYE STOCKS: Stocks of rye on farms June 1 amounted to only 1,763,000 bushels, the lowest farm reserve for that date in the 13 years of record. On the same date last year 4,046,000 bushels were on farms, compared with the 10-year June 1 average of 11,292,000 bushels. For the Nation as a whole, less than 7 percent of the low 1945 production was on farms. In the important north central States, where nearly three-fourths of the 1945 total crop was produced, farm stocks totalled only 1½ million bushels or about 71 percent of the June 1 total.

Smallness of the June 1 farm stocks is attributable largely to the small 1945 production, together with strong domestic and export demand for food and food grains and high prices for rye. Disappearance of rye from farms since April 1 this year was about 1.6 million bushels, compared with 2.5 million bushels in the same period last year.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The United States apple crop in commercial areas may be somewhat smaller than average but at least one-half larger than the record low 1945 crop, according to conditions to June 1. In the east and mid-west, most commercial areas now have below-average production prospects as a result of April and May freezes. Prospective production in the Eastern States, although below average, is about three times the very short 1945 crop. For the Central States, the crop appears to be about two-thirds of average but nearly double the 1945 production. In the Western States, the present outlook is for near-average production.

In New England, frost and freeze damage was probably heaviest in southern New Hampshire, the principal apple area in that State. The remainder of New Hampshire, Maine and all except southern Vermont suffered very little direct damage from freezing weather. Orchards in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island on low locations were damaged by freezes while the higher elevations largely escaped injury. The bloom in New England varied from light for Baldwins and Northern Spys, to heavy for McIntosh and Cortland varieties. Gravensteins suffered the greatest frost injury. In New York, June 1 conditions indicate a fair set for Greenings, Delicious and Cortland and a fair to light McIntosh set. Baldwin prospects are poor but Duchess, Wealthy and Rome Beautys have good prospects. Conditions are spotty both within and between orchards. In New Jersey, a fair volume of early apples will start moving to market around July 1 -- about the usual date. Except for Delicious most late varieties have a good set. Pennsylvania orchards appear to have a fair-sized crop of apples -- materially above 1945 but still below average.

In the Mid-west, prospects vary from near average in Illinois and Wisconsin to less than half of an average crop in Ohio where spring freezes were very damaging. By varieties, Ohio has fair prospects for Rome Beautys, Jonathans, Grimes Golden, Delicious, and summer apples, but the Stayman, Baldwin, McIntosh and Red Delicious varieties are very short. In Illinois, the outlook is best for summer apples. The southwest Pike-Adams county area has better prospects than other commercial areas. The peak movement of Transparents occurred the first week of June -- earlier than usual on account of the early spring and rapid maturity. In Michigan, heavy freezes on April 26-27 took most of the prospective crop in the southeastern fruit area and caused heavy damage locally in the southwestern area, especially in counties away from the Lake. The State's production prospect is much above last year's near failure but considerably below average. In Wisconsin a light crop is indicated in southern and western areas but a fairly heavy Door county crop seems likely. The Minnesota crop is short as a result of extremely low early May temperatures. In Missouri, conditions are variable but all principal areas have a better prospect than last year. In Nobraska and Kansas, low temperatures cut

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prospects below early expectations and both States probably will have below-average crops. Kentucky and Tennessee appear to have about average production prospects. In the commercial area of northwest Arkansas, the bloom was early and heavy but the set varies from good on Jonathan, Gano and Transparent varieties to light on Winesap and Delicious. Production prospects are about average but are more than double the small 1945 production. Transparents will reach peak movement from June 10 to 15, about two weeks earlier than usual.

For the South Atlantic States, the present outlook is for about an average crop but nearly three times the short 1945 production. Virginia appears to have prospects for above average production but less than the large 1944 crop. Most commercial orchards escaped serious frost damage. The heaviest losses were in Clarke and Frederick counties where apples in poorly located orchards were killed. The West Virginia outlook is below average with prospects by varieties varying from a light crop for Delicious to fair to heavy for Romes, Staymans and Yorks. Delaware and Maryland have considerably less than an average production prospect. However, most of the western Maryland orchards came through with little or no freeze damage. The late spring frost caught the early crop on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and in southern Delaware. In North Carolina, commercial prospects are good in most all commercial areas with the indicated 1946 production above average and approaching the large 1944 crop.

For Washington, the June 1 condition points to a production somewhat larger than last year and larger than average. Growers generally report moderate sized crops of both Delicious and Winesap varieties, and a fair set on Jonathans. In California, all main producing areas have lighter sets than the very heavy crop of last year. The Gravenstein variety is reported to have more percentage reduction from the 1945 crop than the late varieties. Oregon's apple crop in commercial areas promises to be somewhat larger than last year but is about average. In the Hood River Valley, Newtowns and Spitzenbergs are expected to produce more than last year but the set of the Delicious and Ortley varieties indicates a smaller crop than in 1945. The Colorado crop appears to be considerably less than the small 1945 production. Freezes destroyed most of the Western Slope crop, and the results of frost damage in Fremont county where the set was heavy depends upon the extent of the June drop. In Idaho, this is the off year for most orchards following the large 1945 crop. Frost damage was serious. The outlook is for a very small crop, probably not much more than half that of last year. Most of the commercial apples in the Twin Falls area were lost.

PEACHES: The U. S. peach crop is estimated at 81,065,000 bushels, just slightly under the record of 81,564,000 bushels produced in 1945 and compares with the 10-year 1935-44 average of 59,938,000 bushels.

Production in the 10 Southern States is estimated at 25,408,000 bushels, 6 percent under the 1945 record crop, but 48 percent greater than the 17,193,000 bushels in 1944 and about 61 percent more than the 10-year average production.

In North Carolina, movement of early varieties from the Sand Hills area is almost completed. Other varieties will begin moving around mid-June. Good crop prospects continue despite heavy curculio infestation and continued "drop." South Carolina has a record large crop and small quantities are now moving in carlots. Sales will increase when movement of Jubiloos and Hilos starts about June 15 but peak movement is not expected until the last half of July when Elbertas will be in volume.

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The Georgia harvest of Mayflower and Uncedas is completed and shipment of Early Rose, Golden Jubilee, Halo Haven and Early Hileys is now under way. The first shipment of Hileys are expected the week of June 10 with peak movement the week ending June 22. Harvest of Elbertas will start about June 25 with peak shipments anticipated about mid-July. While smaller than last year's bumper crop, the prospective 1946 production in Georgia exceeds the 10-year (1935-44) average by 30 percent. In Arkansas, freeze damage was negligible despite the early blooming date and prospects are uniformly good, with the exception of the Nashville-Highland area. In this area bloom was heavy but the set was poor and there has been considerable damage from curculio. Fair Beautys have a better prospect than Elbertas. In northwestern counties and in the Clarksville and Crowley Ridge areas the crop is promising. Heavy winds and rain in Alabama and excessive wet weather in Mississippi have led to considerable drop and decay in recent weeks. Oklahoma expects the largest peach production since the bumper crop of 1935. Set of fruit has been heavy in most orchards and practically all areas have escaped late frost damage. In Texas, early varieties are coming on the market in limited quantities. Crop prospects declined somewhat during May, however, as a result of excessive rains, wind, and local hailstorms in the eastern part of the State.

The Virginia crop is forecast at nearly four times the small crop of 1945. Commercial areas have large crops that are sizing rapidly. West Virginia "drops" have been light and orchardists have already started thinning. Maryland and Delaware peaches were injured by late frosts at blooming time and below-average crops are in prospect again this year. Only scattered orchards on the Eastern Shore and in western Maryland expect fair crops.

The New Jersey crop prospect is spotty due to frost injury and unfavorable weather during pollination. New York peaches have set well this season in nearly all areas, prospects being especially good in the Niagara area. The June 1 forecast of 1,886,000 bushels is 14 percent above the 1945 harvest and is the largest crop since 1931. In Pennsylvania, the Elberta crop in the Adams-Franklin-York section appears to be short due to frost when in bloom or at the pre-pink stage. Erie county has a fair set. The Pennsylvania crop is larger than last year but about a fifth below average. In New England, the production prospects are about average.

In the mid-west, frost damage has cut the peach crop below last year's production in all States except Missouri and Kansas. Prospects are good in the important Catawba Island area of Ohio but in other sections frost injury was more severe than in 1945. Indiana crop conditions, too, are spotted as a result of frost damage. Illinois peaches were injured by a succession of spring frosts, and high winds, excessive rainfall and some hail damage led to a heavy drop, reducing crop prospects especially in the main producing area of Union county. The Illinois crop is about 30 percent below last year but only 8 percent below average. Michigan has another large crop, the 3,888,000 bushels forecast being exceeded only by the 1945 production of 4,400,000 bushels. Frost damage was light except in the southeastern counties. In Missouri crop production is estimated above last year and double the 10-year average. Harvesting has already begun in southwestern counties. In Kansas, trees bloomed early and escaped low temperatures in early May; crop prospects are unusually good.

In the Western group of States, production is estimated at nearly one million more bushels than last year. Increases are indicated for all States of this group except Idaho, Colorado and Utah. In Idaho there was considerable freeze damage but an above-average crop is expected. In Colorado, early May freezes cut prospects on the Western Slope except in the Palisade area. But a hail storm in this area on

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May 10 caused extensive damage. The Colorado crop is indicated to be the smallest since 1942 and about two-thirds the 1945 record large crop. New Mexico and Arizona report light frost damage.

California peaches are making good development. The crop has been heavily thinned to produce adequate sizes for canning. Although somewhat lighter than Clingstones, the Freestones are making a heavy crop. Clingstones are indicated to be the largest crop since 1930. Freestones are the largest crop with the exception of 1944 and the total California crop has been exceeded only in 1930 and 1944. In Oregon, a good crop is in prospect in the Willamette Valley counties. Southern and eastern counties also show promise of a heavy crop with the exception of Umatilla county where frost damage is evident. Some slight frost damage occurred to the Washington crop in the lower Yakima Valley in early May but present indications point toward a total production near the 1945 level.

PEARS: United States pear production for 1945 is indicated to be 32,573,000 bushels a total 4 percent less than the record 1945 crop of 34,011,000 bushels although 12 percent above average. Prospects in the North Atlantic and North Central States as a whole are sharply better than in 1945, when crops were extremely short, but are considerably below average. In the South Atlantic States, the production in prospect is larger than the 1945 crop and the 10-year average. In the South Central and Western States, the indicated production is moderately less than the bumper crop of last year but considerably above average. Production in the Pacific Coast States is placed at 25,157,000 bushels, which is 77 percent of the indicated U.S. crop. Last year these three States produced a record crop of 27,418,000 bushels, compared with their 10-year average of 20,522,000 bushels.

California pear prospects are very irregular and continued to decline during May. Production is indicated at 10,959,000 bushels -- 23 percent less than the 1945 crop but 9 percent more than average. Bartlett production is indicated at 9,542,000 bushels, 22 percent below last year but 8 percent above average. Production of other varieties is indicated at 1,417,000 bushels, 26 percent below last year but 17 percent above average. Probably the lightest crop among the important Bartlett producing areas is in the Sacramento River district. Some frost injury occurred in Lake County after the trees bloomed. There is less variation in prospects for "other pears" because a large part of production comes from the central coast area where conditions have been more uniform than in other pear sections.

In Washington, both Bartletts and D'Anjous carry a good set of fruit and prospective production of Washington pears is about 15 percent larger than the 1945 crop.

Prospects in Oregon point to a Bartlett crop second only to the record 1945 production. In the Rogue River area, the most important Bartlett section, conditions are spotted, with prospective production about one-fourth less than the very heavy 1945 crop. This reduction is partly offset by prospects for a record crop of Bartletts in the Hood River Valley. A near record crop of fall and winter pears is in prospect in Oregon.

New York pear trees bloomed heavily but the set was very light. The crop is indicated at about two-thirds of average. In Michigan, late April frosts reduced the set from an early, heavy bloom. A crop about 13 percent below average is now expected compared with the near failure last year.

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GRAPES: California grapes show prospects of a crop somewhat below that of last year but above average. A lighter crop of raisin variety grapes is in prospect than was produced last year but wine and table grape production prospects appear about the same. Weather conditions during May were favorable, although rains during the latter part of the month necessitated resulphuring of many vineyards to prevent mildew damage.

In New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, prospects are favorable at present. The crop escaped serious frost damage and development has been average or better. In Michigan, the frosts of May 12-13 were heavy in Van Buren County and many vineyards were severely damaged. However, frost damage in Michigan was spotted and the more favorably located vineyards still have prospects for large crops. Freezes in early April sharply reduced prospects in Missouri. In Arkansas the bloom was the earliest of record and prospects are the best since 1941.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Present indications point a crop of 89,000 tons of plums for California. This is about one-fourth larger than the crop of 1945, near the record 1944 production and about 29 percent above the 10-year (1935-44) average crop. Plums have made good development. First shipments of Beautys were made from Kern County during the last week in May. A local hailstorm caused some spotted damage in Kern County on May 26. In the important Placer County area, plums have set well and heavy production is expected. Heavy thinning has been necessary in order to insure adequate sizes. In Michigan, prospects are much more favorable than last year but somewhat below average.

California dried prune production is estimated at 200,000 tons, about 12 percent below last year but just slightly under the 10-year (1935-44) average. Conditions to June 1 suggest a Northwest prune crop about the same size as produced in 1945. Prospects are less favorable than last year in Idaho and eastern Oregon but somewhat more favorable in western Oregon. In western Washington late spring rains and low temperatures reduced the prospects considerably. In eastern Washington the outlook for the Italian prune crop is quite promising. Prospects are now favorable in the Wasco County area, but are still uncertain in the late area of Union County.

CITRUS: The 1945-46 orange crop is estimated at 99.7 million boxes -- 47.2 million boxes of early and midseason varieties and 52.5 million boxes of Valencias. The 1944-45 total was 109.2 million boxes, including 47.3 million boxes of early and midseason oranges and 61.9 million boxes of Valencias. Early and midseason varieties are always harvested by June 1. California Valencias are picked mostly in the summer and fall, but in the other States Valencias are usually about all harvested by June 1. This year, however, Florida still had about 2.5 million boxes of late bloom Valencias available for harvest during June. The crop of California Valencias this season is estimated at 26.1 million boxes, compared with 38.4 million in 1944-45. About 3.9 million boxes of California Valencias were picked to June 1 this year and 4.5 million to June 1 last year. Small quantities of Texas and Arizona oranges will move during June. Oranges processed in all States this season will probably total about 26 million boxes, compared with 24.1 million in 1944-45.

Total production of grapefruit in the 1945-46 season is estimated at 63.4 million boxes, compared with 52.2 million in 1944-45. In Florida about 2.0 million boxes of grapefruit remained for harvest on June 1, whereas last year the crop had all moved by that date. California has 2.2 million boxes of summer grapefruit this year, compared with 2.3 million boxes last year. Practically all of this crop is usually harvested after the first of June. Small quantities of Texas and Arizona grapefruit were yet to be harvested on June 1. Grapefruit processed in all States

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probably will total 44.6 million boxes for this season, which is about 70 percent of production. In the 1944-45 season 26.8 million boxes or 51 percent of the crop, were processed.

The Florida tangerine season was unusually extended this year but finally came to an end about the middle of May. Production amounted to 4.4 million boxes, compared with 4.0 million in 1944-45. More than a half million boxes were processed this season compared with only limited quantities in earlier years.

California lemons are estimated at 13.4 million boxes -- 7 percent above the 1944-45 crop of 12.6 million boxes. About 8.0 million boxes were utilized to June 1 this year compared with about 6.5 million boxes to June 1 last year.

Florida weather and other growing conditions were almost ideal for citrus during May. New crop prospects are excellent at present. Conditions in Texas have been favorable except for a hail storm early in May in the western end of the Valley which caused some loss of fruit. Rainfall has been fairly abundant and irrigation water is plentiful. Trees are in good condition and fruit is sizing well. California and Arizona citrus groves are in good condition and prospects are favorable for the 1946-47 crops.

CHERRIES: The total cherry crop of all varieties in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 180,190 tons compared with production in 1945 of 148,190 tons and the 10-year (1935-44) average of 159,597 tons. Sweet varieties are placed at 94,000 tons compared with the record last year of 101,790 tons and the 1938-44 average of 80,971 tons. Indicated production of sour cherries is 86,190 tons -- nearly double the light 1945 crop of 46,400 tons and only slightly below the 1938-44 average of 87,486 tons. In all commercial cherry States, except Michigan, Wisconsin, and the 3 Pacific Coast States, spring frosts and freezes caused severe damage to cherries.

Sweet Cherries: New York sweet cherries suffered spotted frost damage. Set and development are irregular. Prospects are fair for Windsors but poor for Napoleons and Schmidts. Prospects in Pennsylvania are poor because of frosts while trees were in full bloom. In Ohio frost damage was very heavy, especially in the northern part of the State. The Michigan sweet cherry crop was damaged by spring frosts; however, production is indicated at almost 6 times the short 1945 crop and 89 percent of average.

In the Montana sweet cherry section around Flathead Lake, prospects are spotted because of variable June freeze damage. Quality is expected to be poor. In Idaho good crops are anticipated in both the Lewiston and Emmett Valley areas. In the Emmett Valley some early trees have been picked and active shipping is expected about June 15. Colorado will have a very short crop because of May frost damage. In Utah, frost caused severe damage except in Box Elder and Washington Counties. Prospects in Washington are well above average despite frost damage which was heaviest in the lower Yakima Valley. In the earliest sections of the central irrigated district, early varieties have started to ripen. In Oregon, the unusually heavy set in the western area more than offset lower prospects elsewhere and a record crop is now estimated. California production is estimated at 30,400 tons compared with 38,000 tons in 1945 and 25,000 tons the 1938-44 average. Harvest is at a peak with only slight rain damage so far.

Sour Cherries: In New York, prospects for the minor Morello variety are fairly good but Montmorency and other varieties are light. The Erie Belt in Pennsylvania was struck hard by frosts and a very short sour cherry crop is expected. In Adams County, mortality of trees from the 1945 leaf-spot damage is expected to be extremely heavy. The Ohio sour cherry crop is extremely spotted. Cherries

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were ripening in the southern part of the State by June 1. Harvest in the Sandusky County area in the north is expected to begin the last week of June. Michigan prospects vary from good in the north to poor in the south, where frost injury was heavy. A crop almost three times as large as last year and considerably above average is in prospect. Marketing of early Richmond cherries is expected to start the last week in June. Wisconsin prospects are excellent. A crop about twice as large as last year and half again as large as average is now estimated.

The Montana crop, all of which is grown in Ravalli County, was almost ruined by unseasonably low temperatures early in June. Sour cherries in Larimer County, Colorado, where most of the trees are located, were severely damaged by a freeze on May 10. Estimated production is still about a fourth above last year but less than two-thirds of average. Washington prospects for sour cherries are not as favorable as for sweets. Production is forecast at about a tenth less than 1945 and a fourth less than average. Oregon expects a record sour-cherry crop. The Dalles is the only important area with poorer prospect than last year.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: California walnut production, based on June 1 condition, is estimated at 62,000 tons, the same as the 1945 production. The 10-year (1935-44) average production is 55,420 tons. While it is too early to arrive at exact production prospects for the later varieties, a relatively large total crop is indicated. In Oregon the season is again fairly late. The California almond crop is indicated as very large. The condition of 83 percent compares with 66 percent last year and 54 percent for the 10-year average. The acreage in bearing will be about 3 percent larger than in 1945. Prospects to date look good for the filbert crop in Washington and Oregon.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig orchards have made good development to date and if summer conditions continue favorable, a good crop should be produced. Fig orchards are in excellent condition, and fruit sets seem to be mostly satisfactory. California olives produced a heavy blossom. At this date, however, shedding has not advanced far enough to forecast ultimate production.

APRICOTS: California apricot production is estimated at 298,000 tons, compared with the small 1945 crop of 159,000 tons, and the 10-year average of 216,200 tons. Growing conditions during May were generally favorable for the development of apricots. The first shipments to fresh market moved on May 27.

In Washington, prospective production is placed at 26,600 tons -- the largest of record, compared with 23,700 tons last season, and the 10-year average of 14,990 tons. Thinning of apricots was practically completed by June 1. Supplies of irrigation water are adequate for development of the crop. Heaviest production will be of the Moorpark variety with Tiltons, Blondheims and Royals following in that order. Estimated apricot production in Utah is 4,800 tons, compared with 10,900 tons in 1945 and the average of 4,345 tons. Low temperatures on May 1 reduced prospects materially, particularly in Utah and Salt Lake counties. Harvest is expected to start about mid-June in Washington county.

PECANS: Pecan prospects continue generally favorable. Damage from winter and spring freezes was negligible and trees are in good condition. In North Carolina, most trees had a good set and a fair to good crop is in prospect. No winter damage has been reported. Alabama prospects are good at this time. The 1946 bloom was good and trees are in very healthy condition. Unless the summer drop turns out to be heavy, production will be above average. In Arkansas, the bloom was the earliest in years. In Texas, prospects continue favorable, but

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there were some reports of increasing insect infestation. In Louisiana, the winter was mild and there were no late froozes. Prospects are favorable in the Shreveport area where the 1945 crop was very light.

CRANBERRIES: In Massachusetts, low temperatures on May 3 and 4 reduced prospects somewhat on dry bogs, but in general an average crop is indicated. Rainfall during May was above normal and water supplies are now ample for flooding. Prospects in other cranberry States were favorable on June 1.

EARLY POTATOES: June 1 condition of early potatoes in the early and intermediate potato States is reported at a record high of 86 percent. This condition compares with 80 percent reported a year ago and the June 1 average of 75 percent. Reported condition for Louisiana and for Alabama, is below the June 1, 1945 condition. Only in Louisiana is the condition below average.

Harvest of commercial early-spring potatoes, which are grown in Florida and the Lower Valley of Texas, was about complete on June 1, with yields slightly lower than indicated May 1. Movement of the commercial late-spring crop is active and the record large crop indicated on May 1 is being realized. During the past month excessive rains damaged the crop in Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma, but the acreages in California, south Georgia and Arkansas promise higher yields than indicated a month ago.

Harvest of Kern county, California, crop is well advanced and fields harvested to date indicate a record high yield of early potatoes. In Louisiana, wet weather the last three weeks of May sharply reduced the crop. Fields have been too wet to dig and many potatoes rotted in the field. Harvest of the Texas late spring crop is expected to be completed shortly after the middle of June or about two weeks earlier than usual. The commercial acreage in Arkansas is being harvested, with excellent yields reported. Frequent rains in Alabama and Mississippi during May delayed harvest of the commercial crop. In south Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina, the commercial acreages are producing the excellent yields indicated a month earlier. Most of the commercial crop in south Georgia and South Carolina had been harvested by June 1. Peak movement of the North Carolina crop is expected about mid-June. In Tennessee, harvest of the commercial crop was in progress June 1.

June 1 condition indicates a commercial crop for summer harvest slightly higher than the crop produced in 1945. Harvest of the Virginia crop is in progress and prospects point to good yields both in the Norfolk district and on the Eastern Shore. Condition of the early crop in Maryland and Delaware is unusually good. In Kentucky, potatoes are in excellent condition, but a continuation of the wet weather that prevailed during May could cause tubers to rot in fields. Harvest of the commercial crop in Missouri and Kansas is expected to begin about June 17. Yield prospects are unusually favorable in both States and no acreage has been drowned out. In the Texas Panhandle, current prospects indicate yields slightly lower than those produced in 1945. In this State, the crop is earlier than usual, with harvest expected to start in the Lubbock area about June 15, in the Plainview area June 20, and the Hereford area the latter part of the month. In north Georgia, stands of commercial early potatoes are irregular and excessive rains have reduced yield prospects. In New Jersey, growing conditions to date have been favorable and a per acre yield equal to that of 1945 is in prospect.

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TAME HAY: Considering the prospective acreage as reported in March and the June 1 condition, this year's crop of tame hay may be about 85 million tons. If 11 million tons of wild hay are put up, the total 1946 hay crop would be 96 million tons. Only two hay crops in the past six years were smaller than this. The 1941-45 average was 100 million tons. However, the relatively small crop in prospect will be offset by a record carryover of more than 16½ million tons of old hay on farms on May 1, so that the total supply appears to be sufficient in relation to numbers of livestock.

Condition of tame hay on June 1 was reported as 84 percent and wild hay, 78 percent. These are 1 and 3 points, respectively, below a year ago. The June 1 condition of both tame and wild hay was reported average or above in the eastern States and in most of the central States between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. In most of the Atlantic States, from New England to Georgia, good hay crops are expected or are already harvested. But in a broad area from western Pennsylvania to east Texas, including the Appalachians, Ozarks and the Ohio drainage area, rains have made harvesting difficult. In some places, many clover fields have been damaged by anthracnose.

In the northern States from Michigan and Wisconsin to the Pacific Coast, weather has generally been too cold and dry for maximum hay yields. The condition of both tame and wild hay on June 1 was below average in many of these states. In addition to slow growth, late freezes damaged alfalfa in much of the region from Minnesota to the Rocky Mountains, including Nebraska and Wyoming. In some of this area the first cutting of alfalfa is practically a failure. In the Southwest and in California, alfalfa is reported as generally in good condition. Some small grain acreage has been salvaged as hay in California.

PASTURES: On June 1 the condition of farm pastures was the third best for the date since 1929. Abundant green feed was generally available for livestock, except in sections of the Great Plains and Southwest. Condition of pastures for the country as a whole averaged 85 percent of normal, 1 point better than in either 1943 or 1945, although somewhat below that in 1944 or 1942. In the eastern half of the country, except for a section around the western Great Lakes, pastures were in good to excellent condition and the abundant moisture supplied by May rains gave excellent prospects for early summer grazing. In the western half of the country, pasture and range conditions were rather spotted, with areas of poor conditions along the northern edge of the Great Plains and of severe drought in a Southwestern area centering on the Texas - New Mexico border and including extensive areas of very poor pastures and ranges from central Kansas through Arizona.

In the Northeastern States pastures improved remarkably during May as the result of good rains and the coming of warmer weather. In the western Great Lakes States, growth of green feed was delayed during early May by lack of moisture, but rains late in the month speeded growth and improved prospects for June pasturage. However, moisture supplies were still somewhat short in Wisconsin and parts of Minnesota. Late May or early June rains were likewise helpful in North Dakota and parts of Montana, in the dry areas of Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, and in the Pacific Northwest. On the other hand, at the end of the first week of June there had been no relief for the extreme drought area centering in eastern and southern New Mexico and the High Plains, Western Plateau and Trans Pecos areas of Texas. June 1 pasture condition in New Mexico was the lowest for the date since 1934. In Arizona, ranges and dryland pastures were extremely short as the result of continuing dry weather. Irrigated pastures were still in good shape, though water reserves were diminishing.

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Although the general pattern of pasture condition over the United States was not greatly different from a year earlier (see pasture map on Page 4) some differences may be noted. Supplies of green feed in pastures of the Southeastern and Gulf Coast States were appreciably greater than last year. The contrast was exceptionally marked in Florida, which a year ago had suffered severely from dry weather. The drought situation in the Southwest and the poor pastures and ranges in the extreme Northern Plains this year were quite similar to the situation a year earlier, but in southwestern Kansas and western Oklahoma pasture and range conditions this year were noticeably poorer than at the beginning of June 1945.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in May totalled 12.3 billion pounds, only one percent below the record high for May established last year. Milk production per cow considerably exceeded that in any previous May but did not quite offset the decline in milk cow numbers from last year. Milk production in each month of 1946 to date has fallen moderately below that in the corresponding months of 1945, because of the reduced milk cow numbers. However, production in May came closer to equalling the production a year earlier than has any previous month. Milk production this May was 10 percent above the 1935-44 average for the month. Favorable spring weather, early feed from pastures and generous feeding of grain and concentrate for the country as a whole are largely responsible for the relatively high milk production attained.

Milk production per cow on June 1 in herds kept by crop correspondents was 19.20 pounds, the highest on record and substantially above the previous high of 18.64 pounds reported in 1945. However, the production per cow on June 1 was only 10 percent above that on May 1, compared to the average seasonal increase of 15 percent for this period. Only the North Atlantic region showed a greater than average seasonal increase from May 1 in milk production per cow. At the same time, the North Atlantic States were the only region which failed to exceed last year's June 1 production per cow. Thirteen States, including such leading dairy States as New York, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, had the largest milk production per cow on record for the date.

Of the milk cows kept by crop correspondents, 75.3 percent were reported milked on June 1. Although this percentage was lower than prevailed during the period 1937-43, it was about average for this date. The June 1, 1946 average was up 3.4 percentage points over May 1, this gain being about one point less than the usual seasonal increase for June 1 over May 1. The average was one point higher than on June 1 a year ago. In the East North Central and South Atlantic States, the percentage of milk cows being milked on June 1 was slightly above average for this date, but below average in the other regions.

Of the 18 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available, only Kansas, Montana, and Oregon failed to equal or exceed their 1935-44 average May production. Production in six States - Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Virginia, and North Carolina - exceeded that of May a year ago. In Wisconsin, the Nation's leading dairy State, 1.8 billion pounds of milk were produced on farms during May, nearly 15 percent of the entire United States production, and the greatest monthly production ever achieved in any State.

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Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

: May : May : April : May :					: May : May : April : May :				
State:average :1945 : 1946 : 1946 :					State:average:1945 : 1946 : 1946 :				
:1935-44 :					:1935-44:				
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	90	102	88	99	Va.	139	172	143	173
Pa.	466	539	449	513	N.C.	121	144	134	145
Ind.	322	376	302	370	Okla.	283	301	246	296
Ill.	536	617	489	600	Mont.	74	75	58	72
Mich.	490	593	499	596	Idaho	127	143	116	140
Wis.	1,431	1,741	1,484	1,808	Utah	57	74	65	73
Iowa	712	749	598	764	Wash.	222	243	199	239
Mo.	374	471	398	468	Oreg.	159	163	128	156
N.Dak.	230	227	176	230	Other				
Kans.	341	333	277	324	States	4,975	5,385	4,691	5,235
					U.S.	11,149	12,448	10,540	12,301

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents on June 1, although still receiving generous grain and concentrate rations, were feeling the effects of tight feed supplies. Their daily ration of these feeds was 3.6 pounds per head, significantly below last year's June 1 average of 4.1 pounds. Also, the seasonal decline from the 5.5 pounds per cow fed on April 1 this year is half a pound greater than that which occurred during this two-month period last year.

After several months of gradual rise, costs of concentrates fed to milk cows jumped sharply in May when price ceilings were raised on grains and millfeeds. In May, the value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in areas selling whole milk was estimated at \$3.10 per 100 pounds, 44 cents higher than for the same month last year. In areas selling butterfat, the May concentrate ration value was \$2.73, up 42 cents per 100 pounds from a year earlier. The value in both milk selling areas and butterfat selling areas averaged 23 cents higher than in April 1946. The May milk-feed price ratio was lower than in the past three years, but still 6 percent above the 1925-44 average. The May butterfat-feed price ratio was lower than in 1941, 1943 and 1945, but was higher than in other years since 1936 and was 6 percent above the 1925-44 average. As the increased ceiling prices on feeds effective on May 11 were not fully reflected in mid-May reports, further increases in concentrate ration costs are anticipated. However, increases in ceiling prices of dairy products in early June will help to maintain present dairy product-feed price relationships.

The sharpest drop in rate of grain and concentrate feeding on June 1 compared with a year ago occurred in the North Atlantic States. In this area crop correspondents fed their milk cows a full pound per day less than on June 1 last year. All other regional groups of States also fell below last year in the rate of concentrate feeding, but in lesser degree. Concentrate feeding in all groups of States was equal to or above the June 1 levels of 1944, except in the North Atlantic States. The sharpest seasonal drop in rate of feeding from April 1 to June 1 this year was 2.5 pounds in the west north central States. The decrease in other regions ranged from 1 to 2 pounds, being smallest in the Western States.

GROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Washington, D. C.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

June 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 6,216,000,000 eggs in May -- 2 percent less than in May last year, but 19 percent above the 1935-44 average. Egg production was below that in May 1945 in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic States, where production was 4 percent larger. Aggregate egg production for the first 5 months of this year was 28,801,000,000 eggs -- 1 percent above production for this period in 1945 and 31 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during May was 17.7 eggs, a record for the month. This rate compares with 17.6 in May last year and with the 10-year average of 17.1. The rate of lay was at record levels in the North Atlantic, East North Central and West North Central States. The May rate exceeded last year's in all parts of the country except the South Central States, where it was 1 percent below. Average egg production per layer during the first 5 months of this year was 74.1 eggs, compared with 72.7 last year and the 10-year average of 65.9.

There were 350,669,000 layers in farm flocks during May -- 2 percent less than during May last year but 15 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers of layers were from 1 to 4 percent below last year in all parts of the country, except in the North Atlantic States where numbers were 3 percent larger. The seasonal decrease in layers from May 1 to June 1 was about 7.8 percent, compared with 4.9 percent last year and 5.4 percent for the 10-year average. The seasonal decrease was greater than last year in all parts of the country except the South Atlantic States. The heaviest reduction in layers during May was in the North Atlantic and Western States where tight feed supplies and high feed prices have caused heavy culling and some liquidation.

Farmers are buying and hatching more chicks this year than they intended on February 1. On February 1, they intended to buy 14 percent fewer chicks. On June 1, however, there were 575,840,000 young chickens of this year's hatching on farms-- 7 percent less than a year ago, but 7 percent above the 10-year average holdings. Hatching for flock replacement began earlier this year than last, but due to the scarcity and high cost of feed hatchings for this purpose are about over, and most of the hatcheries producing chicks for flock replacement are already closed for the season or soon will be closed. As a result, the 1946 hatching season will be at least a month shorter than last year. The number of chickens raised this year will be smaller than the 7 percent decrease indicated by June 1 holdings of young chickens because the hatch after June 1 this year will be much smaller than it was after June 1 last year.

Young chicken holdings on June 1 were less than a year ago in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 16 percent in the North Atlantic, 11 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the West. The number of young chickens on farms increased 117,231,000 birds, or 26 percent, from May 1 to June 1 this year, compared with an increase of 36 percent last year and 43 percent for the 10-year average.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS JUNE 1
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1935-44	60,738	114,771	157,227	36,601	111,131	39,210	539,678
1945	68,188	131,005	202,466	61,247	118,849	39,206	620,961
1946	57,062	116,943	191,428	59,619	111,957	38,831	575,840

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

June 10, 1946

June 1, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-May averaged 32.8 cents per dozen, compared with 33.7 cents a year ago and 21.3 cents for the 10-year average. Egg prices increased 1.5 cents per dozen during the month ending May 15, the largest increase for the month since 1938. Egg markets were firm at the beginning of May as reflected in prices received by farmers on May 15, but developed a weaker undertone during the last half of May. At the close of the month all markets appeared somewhat unsettled. The weaker trend was attributed largely to continued liberal receipts, burdensome floor stocks, less speculative demand and widespread effort to move supplies into consumer channels even at price concessions.

Farmers received an average of 25.3 cents a pound live weight for chickens in mid-May, compared with 26.6 cents a year earlier, and 17.4 cents, the 10-year average. Prices increased 1.0 cent during the month ending May 15, the largest increase for the month since 1919, when it was the same. Poultry markets during May were steady to firm and the demand was moderate. Receipts steadily increased during the month, especially receipts of light fowl culled from laying flocks.

Turkey prices on May 15 averaged 31.2 cents per pound live weight, the same as a year ago, the highest price for the month in 14 years of record, compared with the 10-year average of 18.4 cents. The price increased 1.1 cents per pound during the month ending May 15, compared with a decrease of 2.4 cents last year and a 10-year average decrease of 0.5 cents. This is the first time since 1933 that prices have increased during the month. Turkey markets continued firm and active during May. Marketing of breeder hens was practically completed on the Pacific Coast and was declining rapidly in other areas.

The mid-May cost of food for the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.33 per 100 pounds -- the highest in 23 years of record -- compared with \$2.87 a year ago, and \$2.06 for the 10-year average. The ration cost increased 22 cents per hundred during the month partially reflecting the increase in grain and concentrate price ceilings. It has increased 16 percent since last May, while egg prices decreased 3 percent and chicken prices decreased 5 percent. The relationships between the prices of eggs, chickens and turkeys and the cost of food on May 15 were considerably less favorable than they were a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested			Indi-			Indi-		
	Average	1945	For harvest 1946	Average	1945	cated June 1, 1946	Average	1945	cated June 1, 1946
	1935-44			1935-44			1935-44		
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	293	358	211	23.6	26.0	23.0	6,955	9,308	4,853
N.J.	56	63	73	22.2	21.0	23.0	1,247	1,323	1,679
Pa.	918	932	878	20.1	21.5	21.0	18,539	20,038	18,438
Ohio	2,027	2,259	1,990	20.6	27.0	23.0	41,875	60,993	45,770
Ind.	1,533	1,593	1,424	17.4	22.5	21.0	26,663	35,842	29,904
Ill.	1,741	1,376	1,305	18.0	18.5	17.0	31,643	25,456	22,185
Mich.	809	1,024	897	21.3	27.0	24.0	17,261	27,648	21,528
Wis.	40	32	36	18.4	25.0	19.5	734	800	702
Minn.	173	118	96	18.7	23.0	19.0	3,209	2,714	1,824
Iowa	329	128	168	18.7	21.0	21.5	6,101	2,688	3,612
Mo.	1,800	1,553	1,627	14.6	14.5	13.0	26,150	22,518	21,151
S.Dak.	134	246	265	12.1	16.0	14.0	1,669	3,936	3,710
Nebr.	2,942	3,662	3,969	15.3	23.0	19.0	44,620	84,226	75,411
Kans.	10,683	13,414	12,448	13.5	15.5	15.0	144,440	207,917	186,720
Del.	71	67	68	19.0	19.5	20.5	1,331	1,306	1,394
Md.	384	371	342	19.7	18.5	20.0	7,592	6,864	6,840
Va.	552	512	483	15.0	16.0	17.0	8,237	8,192	8,211
W.Va.	122	101	86	15.2	17.5	17.5	1,849	1,768	1,505
N.C.	489	444	399	13.3	14.0	16.0	6,477	6,216	6,384
S.C.	217	224	192	11.1	13.0	13.5	2,457	2,912	2,592
Ga.	192	201	170	10.3	13.0	12.5	1,977	2,613	2,125
Ky.	416	391	354	14.8	13.5	15.5	6,242	5,278	5,487
Tenn.	419	426	356	12.5	12.5	13.0	5,187	5,325	4,628
Ala.	8	16	14	11.8	15.0	14.0	101	240	196
Miss.	1/ 9	18	15	1/ 26.0	21.0	20.0	1/ 240	378	300
Ark.	54	42	33	10.2	10.5	11.5	527	441	380
Okla.	4,167	5,584	5,625	12.6	12.7	13.0	53,306	70,917	73,125
Tex.	3,031	4,642	4,196	11.1	9.0	10.0	34,863	41,778	41,960
Mont.	989	1,371	1,598	17.9	22.0	17.5	19,039	30,162	27,965
Idaho	617	679	720	24.3	29.0	25.0	14,998	19,691	18,000
Wyo.	102	153	182	14.4	20.0	20.0	1,615	3,060	3,640
Colo.	858	1,289	1,566	15.7	24.8	20.0	14,416	31,967	31,320
N.Mex.	209	226	205	10.9	9.0	7.0	2,346	2,034	1,435
Ariz.	35	24	27	22.1	21.0	20.0	781	504	540
Utah	181	208	226	19.4	22.5	20.0	3,560	4,680	4,520
Nev.	4	4	4	28.2	25.0	28.0	113	100	112
Wash.	1,158	1,639	2,194	26.9	27.0	29.0	31,794	44,253	63,626
Oreg.	615	725	781	23.3	23.0	24.5	14,378	16,675	19,134
Calif.	740	563	649	18.3	18.5	18.0	13,606	10,416	11,682
U.S.	39,113	46,678	45,872	15.9	17.6	16.9	618,019	823,177	774,588

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1946

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

June 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage:		Yield per acre:		Production:		Stocks on farms:		June 1	
	for	Average:	Ind.	Average:	Ind.	Average:	Ind.	Average:	Ind.	
	harvest:	1935-44:	1945:	June 1, 1946:	1935-44:	1945:	June 1, 1946:	1935-44:	1945:	1946:
	1,000 acres		Bushels		1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	
N. Y.	11	17.4	18.5	18.0	351	259	198	64	32	13
N. J.	15	17.0	16.0	17.0	289	192	255	25	29	15
Pa.	30	14.6	15.5	15.0	940	713	450	205	96	107
Ohio	23	16.1	19.0	17.0	1,075	558	391	127	36	84
Ind.	72	12.8	12.5	12.5	1,642	1,112	900	244	81	67
Ill.	40	12.6	12.5	12.0	1,008	588	480	137	43	50
Mich.	51	13.0	15.0	14.0	1,362	900	714	335	190	180
Wis.	77	11.7	13.0	11.0	2,504	1,261	847	871	280	252
Minn.	111	14.0	16.5	14.0	5,102	1,815	1,554	1,590	208	36
Iowa	12	15.4	14.5	15.5	1,147	174	136	271	20	35
Mo.	45	11.7	11.0	12.0	550	660	540	45	33	59
N. Dak.	242	11.5	15.5	12.5	8,467	2,418	3,025	2,970	461	169
S. Dak.	240	12.1	15.5	10.0	7,194	4,495	2,400	2,549	902	90
Nebr.	252	11.1	13.0	11.0	4,169	4,472	2,772	1,030	861	157
Kans.	73	10.8	10.5	10.5	888	788	766	115	99	79
Del.	14	13.3	13.5	13.0	128	216	210	7	9	9
Md.	19	13.8	13.5	15.0	242	270	235	22	10	14
Va.	31	12.2	14.0	14.0	525	462	434	52	70	60
W. Va.	3	11.8	13.5	13.0	76	54	39	12	5	7
N. C.	25	9.0	10.0	11.0	446	310	275	37	32	31
S. C.	20	8.6	8.5	9.0	169	212	180	6	11	11
Ga.	12	7.2	8.5	9.0	151	136	108	8	8	7
Ky.	36	11.8	12.5	13.0	226	550	468	6	12	38
Tenn.	30	9.2	9.0	10.0	365	324	300	10	16	16
Okla.	80	8.6	9.5	8.0	827	1,064	640	53	152	21
Tex.	18	10.7	9.0	9.0	162	243	162	8	4	2
Mont.	22	11.7	11.0	9.0	473	297	198	180	87	45
Idaho	6	14.0	13.0	12.0	97	91	72	19	9	9
Wyo.	13	8.2	8.5	8.0	172	51	104	51	16	5
Colo.	65	9.0	12.0	10.0	617	780	650	117	105	20
N. Mex.	7	10.6	8.0	10.0	81	32	70	7	9	3
Utah	14	9.7	11.0	10.0	46	77	140	2	16	2
Wash.	13	11.7	12.5	15.0	249	188	195	31	17	9
Oreg.	45	13.8	14.0	15.5	498	462	608	84	86	60
Calif.	11	12.6	13.0	15.0	116	130	143	3	1	1
U. S.	1,778	12.2	13.3	11.7	42,356	26,354	20,759	11,292	4,046	1,763

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1946

Washington, D. C.

June 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALL SPRING WHEAT					OATS		
Production					Production		
State	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated	
	1935-44		June 1, 1946 1/	1935-44		June 1, 1946 1/	
Thousand bushels							
Maine	64	36	38	3,837	2,916	3,082	
N.H.	---	---	---	272	252	280	
Vt.	---	---	---	1,610	1,302	1,353	
Mass.	---	---	---	179	186	240	
R.I.	---	---	---	40	31	32	
Conn.	---	---	---	134	116	140	
N.Y.	81	57	76	23,964	20,822	29,614	
N.J.	---	---	---	1,317	925	1,125	
Pa.	190	156	240	25,172	24,583	29,716	
Ohio	---	---	---	41,021	53,210	59,901	
Ind.	113	54	54	40,208	59,682	64,467	
Ill.	345	200	152	124,823	158,102	157,120	
Mich.	214	40	54	44,458	64,400	68,200	
Wis.	919	700	900	85,827	152,337	120,200	
Minn.	21,145	18,794	19,949	149,310	242,640	218,640	
Iowa	319	57	90	189,597	214,440	239,760	
Mo.	---	---	---	44,166	31,161	57,350	
N. Dak.	98,434	161,888	131,865	47,456	82,484	57,925	
S. Dak.	25,224	48,636	42,383	56,232	147,963	105,120	
Nebr.	1,552	986	750	45,001	74,120	69,316	
Kans.	86	44	50	38,509	17,668	35,040	
Del.	---	---	---	81	124	135	
Md.	---	---	---	1,048	960	1,161	
Va.	---	---	---	2,498	3,780	3,465	
W. Va.	---	---	---	1,675	1,750	1,680	
N.C.	---	---	---	6,006	9,128	9,900	
S.C.	---	---	---	11,834	16,023	14,996	
Ga.	---	---	---	9,310	15,000	12,597	
Fla.	---	---	---	184	480	410	
Ky.	---	---	---	1,470	1,725	2,040	
Tenn.	---	---	---	2,107	4,416	4,182	
Ala.	---	---	---	2,975	5,275	4,743	
Miss.	---	---	---	6,315	13,671	9,639	
Ark.	---	---	---	6,097	8,208	7,380	
La.	---	---	---	2,515	4,248	3,960	
Okla.	---	---	---	27,713	19,855	20,448	
Tex.	---	---	---	33,557	42,441	31,433	
Mont.	33,246	27,564	22,021	11,421	9,486	9,048	
Idaho	10,820	11,005	11,832	6,515	6,806	5,580	
Wyo.	1,323	1,155	975	3,289	4,557	3,984	
Colo.	3,498	2,660	1,586	4,923	7,245	4,944	
N. Mex.	285	294	336	734	682	836	
Ariz.	---	---	---	232	384	250	
Utah	2,201	2,178	2,160	1,594	1,833	1,530	
Nev.	342	288	390	202	273	264	
Wash.	19,816	18,960	10,200	8,034	7,040	7,587	
Oreg.	5,396	4,214	4,820	9,400	7,818	7,074	
Calif.	---	---	---	4,582	5,115	4,896	
U.S.	225,673	299,966	250,921	1,129,441	1,547,663	1,492,783	

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1946

Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

June 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY

State	Production			Stocks on farms June 1		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44		June 1 1946 1/	1935-44		
Thousand bushels						
Maine	114	84	84	20	9	8
Vt.	146	88	145	20	18	22
N.Y.	3,161	2,200	2,828	715	302	242
N.J.	141	180	243	10	25	7
Pa.	2,818	3,150	2,720	306	342	410
Ohio	747	630	448	79	57	101
Ind.	1,112	816	572	90	118	98
Ill.	2,986	842	748	487	146	59
Mich.	5,207	3,906	4,402	1,032	741	820
Wis.	18,241	3,600	3,810	3,696	1,266	648
Minn.	43,584	13,224	17,446	10,080	3,332	3,174
Iowa	8,498	84	336	1,528	17	13
Mo.	2,686	1,463	1,566	212	192	190
N.Dak.	37,965	53,760	45,360	10,279	18,904	14,515
S.Dak.	31,030	32,900	26,838	8,549	9,672	8,554
Nebr.	20,871	13,420	9,585	4,788	3,036	3,221
Kans.	11,590	6,702	5,448	1,778	3,395	1,541
Del.	132	300	275	7	14	30
Md.	1,690	1,918	1,950	106	185	182
Va.	1,647	1,836	1,872	131	255	257
W.Va.	210	230	189	31	32	37
N.C.	525	840	834	38	94	76
S.C.	128	166	165	4	10	8
Ga.	2/ 126	171	144	2/ 4	8	5
Ky.	1,419	1,170	1,330	84	251	211
Tenn.	1,234	1,728	1,760	59	93	147
Ala.	---	114	92	---	8	9
Miss.	---	338	176	---	21	10
Ark.	142	119	140	7	8	4
Okla.	5,209	2,108	1,407	409	838	253
Tex.	4,166	3,857	3,000	337	1,008	386
Mont.	6,998	13,248	12,600	1,730	5,213	2,782
Idaho	8,515	11,840	9,796	1,171	3,055	1,421
Wyo.	2,207	3,106	2,829	448	820	466
Colo.	11,720	19,551	11,304	2,007	2,733	2,737
N.Mex.	441	550	665	40	179	38
Ariz.	1,362	2,652	2,703	49	169	13
Utah	4,593	6,750	6,300	593	1,408	1,215
Nev.	561	640	735	65	133	64
Wash.	5,490	5,670	4,284	579	1,050	340
Oreg.	6,005	6,402	6,050	526	1,000	448
Calif.	34,147	41,608	37,400	550	800	832
U.S.	289,598	263,961	230,559	52,644	60,957	45,594

1/ Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

June 10, 1946

June 1, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

CONDITION JUNE 1

State	Tamo hay		Clover and timothy hay		Alfalfa hay		Wild hay		Pasture	
	Average: 1935-44: 1946		Average: 1935-44: 1946		Average: 1935-44: 1946		Average: 1935-44: 1946		Average: 1935-44: 1946	
	Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent		Percent	
Maine	87	95	89	93	84	94	82	91	84	88
N.H.	87	93	88	93	86	89	82	89	85	92
Vt.	89	95	88	94	86	89	88	94	89	95
Mass.	84	96	86	97	85	95	82	95	83	93
R.I.	83	96	86	94	88	96	84	80	79	98
Conn.	84	89	85	91	87	90	82	90	84	91
N.Y.	82	90	82	91	86	87	80	89	84	92
N.J.	74	87	75	88	81	89	83	90	78	89
Pa.	79	88	79	88	84	87	80	88	82	90
Ohio	79	89	79	89	84	90	78	88	83	93
Ind.	80	83	79	83	85	84	85	87	85	93
Ill.	82	83	82	84	85	87	83	89	86	93
Mich.	83	79	83	81	86	80	85	82	86	81
Wis.	85	77	84	78	86	80	86	82	86	78
Minn.	83	78	82	79	83	77	80	78	84	79
Iowa	82	89	82	89	87	91	86	85	86	91
Mo.	78	92	79	94	86	91	81	92	84	97
N.Dak.	74	66	73	68	76	67	71	67	72	69
S.Dak.	75	72	75	64	76	66	72	78	73	77
Nebr.	78	74	80	79	79	69	76	77	73	81
Kans.	77	79	81	88	78	74	78	84	74	81
Del.	79	94	80	91	85	88	81	95	77	97
Md.	75	86	74	85	82	87	78	90	78	90
Va.	70	92	70	92	78	94	72	90	76	98
W.Va.	73	87	75	88	81	88	76	84	78	89
N.C.	76	89	76	91	77	93	76	90	75	93
S.C.	69	86	--	--	73	85	72	83	69	87
La.	71	80	1/75	84	76	89	70	83	72	90
Fla.	72	79	--	--	--	--	--	--	72	84
Ky.	77	89	78	90	86	87	77	90	81	95
Penn.	73	91	73	92	81	92	74	91	76	96
Ala.	74	83	1/74	84	77	90	72	80	76	89
Miss.	76	83	1/76	80	81	88	74	87	78	87
Ark.	78	85	1/79	87	83	82	81	88	83	92
La.	77	84	1/79	73	80	77	78	86	80	86
Okla.	73	77	--	--	73	74	76	87	76	77
Tex.	74	79	--	--	80	87	77	83	78	79
Mont.	82	73	85	80	83	77	81	70	80	68
Idaho	84	86	85	87	85	86	87	85	88	89
Wyo.	86	88	89	85	86	84	86	88	84	89
Colo.	86	75	89	83	84	71	86	82	80	81
N.Mex.	81	81	84	79	84	85	75	49	73	50
Ariz.	87	89	--	--	86	85	77	74	81	75
Utah	33	73	86	79	81	73	86	84	84	82
Nev.	79	81	80	80	79	81	88	80	87	85
Wash.	85	89	87	88	85	92	83	87	86	92
Oreg.	86	85	86	90	86	86	84	84	87	84
Calif.	85	87	1/85	86	86	90	83	76	85	74
U.S.	81	84	81	86	84	83	78	78	81	85

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

June 10, 1946

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRICOTS, AND CALIFORNIA PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average	1943	1944	1945	Indicated June 1, 1946
	1935-44				

T o n s

Fresh Basis

<u>Apricots:</u>					
California	216,200	80,000	324,000	159,000	298,000
Washington	14,990	15,400	25,000	23,700	26,600
Utah	4,345	10,100	5,900	10,900	4,800
3 States	235,535	105,500	354,900	193,600	329,400

Plums:

California	69,200	76,000	92,000	71,000	89,000
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Dry Basis 2/

Prunes:

California	203,800	196,000	159,000	226,000	200,000
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1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944 and 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1944-Plums, California, 2,000; 1945-Apricots, Utah, 550; Plums, California, 1,000.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2 1/2 lb. of fresh fruit to 1 lb. dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition June 1		
	Average	1945	1946
	1935-44		

Plums:

Michigan	64	22	50
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Prunes:

Idaho	66	82	60
Washington, all	61	71	65
Eastern Washington	73	83	33
Western Washington	53	60	49
Oregon, all	52	66	66
Eastern Oregon	66	89	71
Western Oregon	50	62	65

Grapes:

California, all	82	87	85
Wine varieties	84	85	86
Table varieties	81	88	88
Raisin varieties	82	88	83

Other Crops:

<u>California:</u>			
Figs	81	81	87
Olives	76	80	72
Almonds	54	66	83
Walnuts	76	70	1/78
<u>Washington:</u>			
Filberts	--	44	77
<u>Oregon:</u>			
Filberts	2/76	87	76
<u>Florida:</u>			
Avocados	58	64	52

1/1946 walnut production in California indicated to be 62,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 62,000 tons produced in 1945 and 65,000 tons in 1944.

2/Short-time average.

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1946

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
June 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEACHES

State	Average		Production 1/		Indicated
	1935-44		1944	1945	
			Thousand bushels		June 1, 1946
N.H.	14		21	6	13
Mass.	48		48	26	49
R.I.	17		20	9	16
Conn.	118		129	99	129
N.Y.	1,481		1,824	1,660	1,886
N.J.	1,071		1,193	864	1,088
Pa.	1,733		1,886	1,222	1,386
Ohio	821		1,095	750	325
Ind.	347		674	589	490
Ill.	1,337		1,470	1,748	1,232
Mich.	2,601		3,600	4,400	3,888
Iowa	70		20	40	38
Mo.	640		315	1,026	1,276
Nebr.	19		1	24	18
Kans.	77		15	72	119
Del.	420		605	230	282
Md.	446		602	312	367
Va.	1,275		2,150	536	1,988
W.Va.	408		690	300	388
N.C.	1,950		2,698	2,172	3,200
S.C.	2,165		2,460	5,760	5,950
Ga.	4,902		4,590	8,091	6,392
Fla.	88		121	114	114
Ky.	658		878	1,273	975
Tenn.	972		686	1,862	964
Ala.	1,425		1,380	2,440	1,922
Miss.	887		1,105	1,418	1,224
Ark.	2,052		2,646	2,967	2,881
La.	305		390	422	364
Okla.	430		286	734	748
Tex.	1,605		1,517	2,774	2,613
Idaho	242		442	414	329
Colo.	1,643		2,112	2,372	1,560
N.Mex.	108		122	135	162
Ariz.	63		60	22	82
Utah	597		850	870	570
Nev.	6		8	8	8
Wash.	1,855		2,604	2,465	2,490
Oreg.	445		606	502	578
Calif., all	24,648		34,044	30,836	32,961
Clingstone 2/	15,130		20,501	19,418	20,835
Freestone	9,517		13,543	11,418	12,126
U.S.	59,938		75,963	81,564	81,065

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944 and 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1944-New York, 36; Michigan, 108; Idaho, 20; Washington, 91; California Clingstone, 2,083; Freestone, 42; 1945 - Michigan, 40; Idaho, 6; Utah, 87; California Clingstone, 1,083.

2/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.

as of

June 10, 1946

June 1, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

YEARS

Production 17

State	Average 1935-44	1944	1945	Indicated June 1, 1946
Thousand bushels				
Maine	7	10	1	7
N.H.	9	10	1	10
Vt.	3	3	2/	3
Mass.	54	48	10	44
R.I.	7	7	3	7
Conn.	67	77	37	73
N.Y.	1,025	1,157	272	640
N.J.	58	52	37	30
Pa.	482	464	120	210
Ohio	454	373	238	119
Ind.	231	157	146	118
Ill.	472	335	354	240
Mich.	1,109	1,193	178	961
Iowa	100	55	58	71
Mo.	330	175	370	325
Nebr.	24	10	12	18
Kans.	120	63	124	144
Del.	7	7	3	3
Md.	57	52	23	23
Va.	367	428	61	348
W.Va.	85	132	18	70
N.C.	324	354	360	408
S.C.	134	160	191	158
Ga.	359	500	502	479
Fla.	139	176	157	168
Ky.	209	135	248	201
Tenn.	264	188	467	262
Ala.	282	312	416	374
Miss.	349	354	401	366
Ark.	172	228	231	241
La.	171	245	228	235
Okla.	140	96	203	215
Tex.	421	502	496	524
Idaho	60	69	59	53
Colo.	190	157	282	98
N.Mex.	47	50	54	56
Ariz.	10	10	5	12
Utah	135	170	223	96
Nev.	4	6	4	6
Washington, all	6,612	8,665	7,770	8,934
Bartlett	4,736	6,835	5,800	6,750
Other	1,877	1,780	1,970	2,184
Oregon, all	3,893	4,354	5,439	5,264
Bartlett	1,617	1,794	2,250	2,132
Other	2,275	2,560	3,189	3,132
California, all	10,017	10,417	14,209	10,959
Bartlett	8,805	9,167	12,292	9,542
Other	1,212	1,250	1,917	1,417
U.S.	29,002	31,956	34,011	32,573

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1944 and 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1944 - New York, 23; Pennsylvania, 10; Ohio, 10; Washington Bartlett, 287; California Bartlett, 125; 1945 - Washington Bartlett, 400; Oregon Bartlett, 40; California Bartlett, 333.

2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
June 10, 1946
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CHERRIES

State	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties		
	Production 1/			Production 1/		
	Average	1945	Indicated	Average	1945	Indicated
	1938-44		June 1, 1946	1938-44		June 1, 1946
	T o n s			T o n s		
New York	2,114	2,600	1,200	19,571	7,300	15,200
Pennsylvania	1,800	700	500	6,300	3,600	3,000
Ohio	723	380	220	3,109	2,200	1,250
Michigan	3,257	500	2,900	34,000	14,000	40,300
Wisconsin	--	--	--	10,143	7,300	14,800
5 Eastern	7,894	4,180	4,820	73,123	34,400	74,550
Montana	27,202	440	580	306	370	30
Idaho	1,749	1,910	1,840	506	550	420
Colorado	427	360	160	3,501	1,680	2,090
Utah	3,014	4,300	2,900	2,000	2,600	2,000
Washington	23,471	31,800	28,900	5,757	3/4,700	4,200
Oregon	19,300	20,800	24,400	2,293	2,100	2,900
California	25,000	38,000	30,400	--	--	--
7 Western	73,077	97,610	89,180	14,363	12,000	11,640
12 States	80,971	101,790	94,000	87,486	46,400	86,190

State	All varieties		
	Production 1/		
	Average	1945	Indicated
	1935-44		June 1, 1946
	T o n s		
New York	20,975	9,900	16,400
Pennsylvania	7,940	4,300	3,500
Ohio	4,064	2,580	1,470
Michigan	37,600	14,500	43,200
Wisconsin	9,490	7,300	14,800
5 Eastern	80,069	38,580	79,370
Montana	386	810	610
Idaho	2,222	2,460	2,260
Colorado	3,570	2,040	2,250
Utah	4,320	6,900	4,900
Washington	25,810	3/36,500	33,100
Oregon	19,760	22,900	27,300
California	23,460	38,000	30,400
7 Western	79,528	109,610	100,820
12 States	159,597	148,190	180,190

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1945, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Oregon, Sweet, 1,100.
2/ Short-time average.
3/ Includes 110 tons harvested but not utilized due to abnormal cullage.

CONDITION JUNE 1 1/ OF ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/; 19 STATES

State	: Average :	1945	:	1946	:	State	: Average :	1945	:	1946
	: 1935-44 :		:		:		: 1935-44 :		:	
		Percent						Percent		
N.J.	3/84	91		91		Ky.	3/81	88		95
Mo.	82	79		102		Tenn.	3/79	89		91
Kans.	84	76		99		Ala.	73	90		76
Del.	3/82	93		95		Miss.	74	81		84
Md.	3/83	93		95		Ark.	73	60		81
Va.	3/77	85		90		La.	73	75		65
N.C.	73	89		92		Okla.	71	61		79
S.C.	66	88		94		Tex.	67	65		80
Ga.	69	84		84		Calif.	90	77		94
Fla.	71	72		86		19 States	75	80		86

1/ Condition reported as of June 1, or at time of harvest. 2/ For all States except Mo., & Kans, condition relates to all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1. Condition for Mo., & Kans., relates to the commercial early crop only. 3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of
June 1, 1946

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

June 10, 1946

3:00 P.M.(E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition June 1 (new crop) 1/		
	Average	1943	1944	Indicated	Average	1945	1946
	1934-43			1945	1935-44		
	Thousand boxes				Percent		
ORANGES:							
California, all	43,866	51,961	60,500	44,000	82	82	84
Navels & Misc. 2/	17,570	21,071	22,100	17,900	81	84	83
Valencias	26,296	30,890	38,400	26,100	83	80	84
Florida, all	26,920	46,200	42,800	49,500	69	52	79
Early & Midseason	15,445	25,800	21,700	25,500	3/70	52	81
Valencias	11,475	20,400	21,100	24,000	3/70	54	77
Texas, all 2/	2,164	3,550	4,400	4,700	69	80	79
Early & Midseason	1,256	2,200	2,600	2,870	--	--	--
Valencias	908	1,350	1,800	1,830	--	--	--
Arizona, all 2/	502	1,100	1,150	1,180	77	76	76
Navels & Misc.	239	530	550	570	--	--	--
Valencias	263	570	600	610	--	--	--
Louisiana, all 2/	272	240	360	330	74	71	89
5 States 4/	75,725	103,051	109,210	99,710	77	70	82
Total Early & Midseason 5/	34,722	49,841	47,310	47,170	--	--	--
Total Valencias	38,942	53,210	61,900	52,540	--	--	--
TANGERINES:							
Florida	2,780	3,000	4,000	4,400	61	48	72
ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES:							
5 States 4/	76,505	106,651	113,210	104,110	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	20,070	31,000	22,300	32,000	61	51	67
Seedless	7,410	14,000	8,400	13,000	3/68	56	70
Other	12,660	17,000	13,900	19,000	3/62	47	64
Texas, all	12,043	17,710	22,300	23,800	62	78	70
Arizona, all	2,550	4,080	3,750	4,000	76	77	76
California, all	2,337	3,300	3,830	3,550	79	83	82
Desert Valleys	1,020	1,200	1,530	1,350	--	81	84
Other	1,316	2,100	2,300	2,200	--	85	81
4 States 4/	37,000	56,090	52,180	63,350	63	65	70
LEMONS:							
California 4/	11,339	11,050	12,550	13,400	77	81	80
LIMES:							
Florida 4/	93	190	250	200	68	64	55
June 1 Forecast of 1946 crop Florida limes.				190	--	--	--

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins Oct. 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Not content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb. Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Fla. limes, 80 lb. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

June 10, 1946

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 3/		
and	June 1 av.	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1	June 1
Division	1935-44	1945	1946	1944	1945	1946
	P o u n d s			P o u n d s		
Me.	16.8	19.2	18.6	4.8	5.4	4.5
N.H.	17.4	20.7	18.2	4.8	5.0	4.0
Vt.	19.8	21.7	20.9	4.6	5.5	4.2
Mass.	20.5	20.8	20.3	6.1	5.8	4.8
Conn.	20.0	20.8	20.2	5.4	5.1	4.8
N.Y.	24.3	26.2	26.4	4.5	5.6	4.6
N.J.	22.7	25.0	24.2	6.7	6.9	6.2
Pa.	21.9	22.9	22.4	5.7	6.7	5.5
N. ATL.	22.15	23.64	23.52	5.0	5.8	4.8
Ohio	19.9	20.6	21.5	3.9	4.4	4.4
Ind.	18.2	19.4	20.2	3.5	4.4	4.3
Ill.	18.8	20.7	21.0	4.3	4.5	4.3
Mich.	22.7	23.2	23.6	3.6	5.1	4.8
Wis.	23.5	24.9	25.5	3.2	4.7	4.0
E.N. CENT.	21.29	22.55	23.31	3.6	4.6	4.3
Minn.	21.3	21.5	22.6	2.7	4.3	3.5
Iowa	19.2	20.8	21.6	4.2	4.9	3.9
Mo.	13.4	14.9	15.4	2.3	3.5	2.4
N. Dak.	18.1	16.7	18.8	2.5	4.1	3.0
S. Dak.	16.6	16.1	16.6	1.6	3.1	2.2
Nebr.	18.1	17.5	19.3	3.0	3.5	3.4
Kans.	17.2	17.0	17.6	3.1	3.9	3.3
W.N. CENT.	17.94	18.12	19.13	3.0	4.1	3.3
Md.	17.8	19.8	19.2	5.0	5.0	4.6
Va.	13.6	15.5	16.1	3.1	3.8	3.2
W. Va.	13.9	14.5	15.3	2.0	2.3	2.3
N.C.	12.9	13.7	14.6	3.6	3.7	3.8
S.C.	11.3	11.9	11.8	2.8	3.6	3.0
Ga.	9.6	9.9	10.3	3.0	3.5	2.8
S. ATL.	13.04	14.36	14.89	3.2	3.6	3.3
Ky.	13.8	14.8	15.6	2.3	2.9	2.7
Tenn.	12.2	13.3	14.0	2.5	2.7	2.8
Ala.	9.5	10.5	10.6	2.5	3.2	2.9
Miss.	8.4	8.8	8.9	2.0	1.7	2.1
Ark.	10.8	10.7	9.7	2.2	2.2	1.6
Okla.	13.2	12.4	12.6	2.0	2.6	2.1
Tex.	10.3	9.7	10.0	2.6	3.1	2.5
S. CENT.	11.29	11.40	11.75	2.3	2.6	2.3
Mont.	18.7	19.9	20.0	3.0	3.2	2.5
Idaho	21.2	22.1	22.4	2.7	3.5	2.8
Wyo.	17.2	17.6	19.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Colo.	17.6	19.3	19.5	4.1	3.9	3.9
Utah	19.8	22.0	22.1	2.9	3.1	3.2
Wash.	23.3	24.5	25.3	3.9	4.5	3.6
Oreg.	21.7	21.9	23.0	3.8	4.2	4.0
Calif.	21.3	23.2	23.3	3.4	4.6	4.0
WEST.	20.22	22.08	22.19	3.4	4.1	3.6
U.S.	17.80	18.64	19.20	3.30	4.11	3.56

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "Pounds of grain, millfeeds, and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)."

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.

as of

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

June 10, 1946

June 1, 1946

CROP REPORTING BOARD

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MAY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during May		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1945	1946	1945	1946	During May 1945	During May 1946	Jan. 1945	May incl. 1946
	Thousands		Number			Millions		
Me.	1,818	1,656	1,922	1,894	35	31	183	187
N.H.	1,715	1,446	1,879	1,860	32	27	164	157
Vt.	830	807	2,030	2,124	17	17	87	84
Mass.	4,388	3,669	1,953	1,925	86	71	442	422
R.I.	364	362	1,953	1,903	7	7	37	40
Conn.	2,228	1,934	1,798	1,869	40	36	221	219
N.Y.	9,966	10,488	1,872	1,835	187	198	958	992
N.J.	4,644	4,944	1,755	1,795	82	89	453	484
Pa.	13,870	15,776	1,792	1,829	249	289	1,251	1,452
N. ATL.	39,823	41,082	1,846	1,862	735	765	3,796	4,037
Ohio	16,329	15,974	1,860	1,879	304	300	1,408	1,390
Ind.	12,392	11,612	1,860	1,922	230	223	1,027	1,041
Ill.	18,596	17,537	1,786	1,804	332	316	1,444	1,436
Mich.	10,029	10,228	1,814	1,841	182	188	842	850
Wis.	13,902	14,280	1,786	1,826	248	261	1,160	1,191
E. N. CENT.	71,248	69,631	1,819	1,850	1,296	1,293	5,871	5,903
Minn.	22,811	23,268	1,848	1,866	422	434	1,924	2,035
Iowa	28,553	28,158	1,817	1,823	519	513	2,265	2,349
Mo.	19,548	18,370	1,872	1,860	366	342	1,547	1,515
N. Dak.	4,852	4,552	1,773	1,832	86	86	347	332
S. Dak.	7,538	7,546	1,826	1,860	138	140	563	589
Nebr.	13,178	12,168	1,835	1,903	242	232	1,090	1,082
Kans.	14,242	13,427	1,835	1,866	261	251	1,146	1,144
W. N. CENT.	110,722	107,489	1,837	1,859	2,034	1,998	8,882	9,046
Del.	766	748	1,705	1,854	13	14	64	64
Md.	2,796	2,767	1,742	1,773	49	49	223	226
Va.	6,604	6,604	1,686	1,711	111	113	538	536
W. Va.	2,774	2,844	1,869	1,869	52	53	230	236
N. C.	8,931	8,700	1,538	1,531	137	133	622	592
S. C.	3,367	3,065	1,420	1,426	48	44	199	189
Ga.	5,680	5,397	1,420	1,407	81	76	341	328
Fla.	1,410	1,329	1,525	1,547	22	21	101	98
S. ATL.	32,328	31,454	1,587	1,599	513	503	2,318	2,269
Ky.	7,898	8,150	1,686	1,686	133	137	630	662
Tenn.	8,088	7,924	1,544	1,562	125	124	581	561
Ala.	5,398	5,312	1,482	1,476	80	78	337	337
Miss.	6,044	5,964	1,302	1,262	79	75	231	310
Ark.	6,607	6,528	1,550	1,547	102	101	391	393
La.	3,726	3,338	1,333	1,290	50	43	202	188
Okla.	10,694	9,608	1,764	1,758	189	169	843	788
Tex.	24,678	23,064	1,674	1,624	413	375	1,753	1,660
S. CENT.	73,133	69,894	1,601	1,577	1,171	1,102	5,068	4,904
Mont.	1,668	1,452	1,804	1,854	30	27	127	117
Idaho	1,652	1,551	1,779	1,903	29	30	137	148
Wyo.	582	586	1,767	1,872	10	11	43	48
Colo.	2,894	3,146	1,817	1,841	53	58	225	251
N. Mex.	870	802	1,572	1,683	14	13	63	64
Ariz.	409	362	1,556	1,624	6	6	31	28
Utah	2,352	2,187	1,730	1,860	41	41	182	177
Nev.	277	275	1,860	1,817	5	5	22	22
Wash.	4,970	4,876	1,829	1,860	91	91	452	456
Oreg.	2,767	2,662	1,848	1,835	51	49	246	246
Calif.	13,090	13,220	1,770	1,736	232	229	1,046	1,080
WEST.	31,531	31,119	1,782	1,800	562	560	2,574	2,637
U. S.	358,785	350,669	1,759	1,773	6,311	6,216	28,509	28,801